NEW PENSION LAWS.

Synopsis of Legislation Enacted During Recent Session of Congress—Bills Awaiting Action.

Very little pension legislation of general importance was enacted during the recent of the soldier or sailor whose death was session of Congress the more invariant due to the service, who attained the age of session of Congress, the more important bills being pigeon-holed by the Senate Committee on Pensions. Three pension bills were passed. One was to extend the service pension law to survivors of certain Indian wars and their widows who heretofore had no pensionable status under the general laws; another was to remove the bar to pensions under act of June 27, 1890, in certain cases where the soldier had previously served in the Confederate army; the third was to give a pensionable status to soldiers who had descried from a prior service, but who had served faithfully and honorably throughout a later enlistment. A bill was also passed authorizing the Secretary of War to issue certificates in lieu of a lost or destroyed discharge.

Indian War Service Pension Law.

The following is a copy of the Indian War Service Pension Act, which became a law on June 27, 1902: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions, limitations, and benefits of the Act entitled 'An Act granting pensions to survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war, approved July 27, 1892, be, and the same are hereby, ex-tended, from the date of the passage of

this Act, to the surviving officers and enlisted men, including marines, militia, and volunteers of the military and naval service of the United States who served for 80 days or more and were honorably discharged under the United States military, State, Territorial, or provisional authori-ties in the Florida and Georgia Seminole Indian war of 1817 and 1818; the Fevre River Indian war of Illinois of 1827; the Sac and Fox Indian war of 1831; the Sabine Indian disturbances of 1836 and 1837; the Cayuse Indian war of 1847 and 1848, on the Pacific coast; the Florida wars with the Seminole Indians, from 1842 to 1858, inclusive; the Texas and New Mexico Indian war of 1849 to 1856; the California Indian disturbance of 1871. hereby declared nul! and void."

Prior Confederate Military or Naval Service No Ear to Pension in Certain Cases.

On July 1, 1902, the President signed

4th, 5th and 6th regiments United States conditions of distress or suffering incident fit; he had his coat buttoned up clear to their service. vice in the Confederate army or navy and who enlisted in said regiments while conto those who, having had such prior service, enlisted in the military or naval service of the United States after the first the organization.

day of January, 1865."

His election will also result in locating day of January, 1865."

Desertion from a Prior Service No Bar to Pension if the Last Service Entered Into

the law of July 1, 1902, bearing upon the ment, cannot be overestimated.

pensionable rights of those who were hon
In F., C., and L., orably discharged from the last service en-tered into, although no discharge was obtained from the military or naval service previously entered into with the United States during the war of the rebellion:

"That in the administration of the pen-sion laws any enlisted man of the army, including regulars, volunteers and militia or any appointed or enlisted man of the navy or marine corps, who was honorably discharged from the last contract of service entered into by him during the late war of the rebellion, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from all similar contracts of ser-vice previously entered into by him with served not less than six months under said last callistment or appointment, that his entire service under said last enlistment or appointment was faithful, and that he did not receive by reason of said last enlistment or appointment any hounty or gratu-ity other than from the United States in excess of that to which he would have en entitled if he had continued to serve faithfully until honorably discharged under eny contract of service previously entered into by him, either in the army, navy, or marine corps, during the war of the rebel-

Authorizing the Issuance of Certificates in Lieu of Lost or Destroyed Discharges.

The following bill was signed by the

law as of that date:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of mished to the War Department that any officer or enlisted man who has been or shall hereafter be honorably discharged from the military service of the United States has lost his certificate of discharge, or the same has been destroyed without his privity or procurement, the Secretary of War shall be authorized to furnish to such officer or enlisted man, or to the widow of such officer or enlisted man, a certificate of such discharge, to be indelibly marked, so that it may be known as a certificate in lieu of a lost or destroyed large, to be indelibly marked, so that it may be known as a certificate in lieu of a lost or destroyed. certificate in lieu of a lost or destroyed discharge: Provided, That such certificate shall not be accepted as a voucher for the payment of any claim against the United States for pay, bounty, or other allowance, or as evidence in any other case.'

Bills Awaiting Action.

The bill (S. 4850) granting an increase of pension to those who lost a limb in the service of the United States or have be-come totally disabled in the same, passed the Senate on April 19, 1902. The House amended the bill by reducing the rate of pension proposed in the Senate bill, and further amended the bill so as to increase the pension of those entitled to the maximum rating (\$12 per month) under the act Cav. Assn., Pendleton, Ind., has issued a of June 27, 1890, to \$30 per month in cases in which the soldier or sailor requires the frequent and periodical aid and attendance of another person, provided his

service during the war of the rebellion extended over a period of one year or more. The bill as amended passed the House on June 16, 1902, and is now before the Sen-

The bill (H. R. 9324) construing the visions of the act approved March 3, 1879, excepting from the limitations named therein the claims to pension by or in behalf of children under 16 years of age, was favorably reported by the House Com-mittee on Invalid Pensions, and is now on the House calendar. This bill has refer-ence to claims in behalf of minor children one to the service, who attrained the age of the service that the service that the service the service that the

filed an application for pension before ar-riving at the age of 16 years. The bill (H. R. 12141) amending the act of March 3, 1901, relative to remarried widows, passed the House on June 16, 1902, and is now before the Senate. The bill (8, 1359) increasing the pension for total deafness from \$30 to \$40 per month has been favorably reported to the

House, and is now on the House calendar. The bill (8, 352) authorizing an increase of pension to \$12 per month for all Mexi-can War survivors who are in receipt of a service pension of \$8 per month, passed the Senate on Feb. 14, 1902, and is now in

the House Committee on Invalid Pensions The bill (S. 1685) providing for the ad-judication by the Court of Claims and Supreme Court of Pension Claims, involving lifficulty or important questions of law, as a means of establishing judicial precedents for the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions, was reported favorably on March 3, 1902, by the Senate Committee on Pensions, and is now before the Senate.

FOR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Department of the Potomac Nominates Comrade John McElroy.

The Department of the Potomac has is sued the following:

Department of the Potomac, Washington, D. C., June 26, 1902. To the Members of the Thirty-Sixth National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic. Comrades: The undersigned, on behalf of the Department of the Potomac, nominate for election as Commander-in-Chief, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief John Mc Elroy, and it is confidently believed that this nomination will receive confirmation at your hands in October next.

Comrade McElroy's military record, cov-ering the period from October, 1862, to the

While a prisoner of war at Anderson-ville and other places, his excellent qualithe California Indian disturbances of 1851 ville and other places, his excellent qualities and 1852; the Utah Indian disturbances of 1850 to 1853, inclusive, and the Oregon and Washington Territory Indian wars from 1851 to 1856, inclusive; and also to include the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted men: Provided, That such widows have not remarried: And provided further, That where there is no record of enlistment or muster into the survivice of the United States in any of the wars mentioned in this Act, the record of time of the law order and security of life. wars mentioned in this Act, the record of tion of the law, order, and security of life pay by the United States shall be accept among the 25,000 prisoners then confined ed as full and satisfactory proof of such at Andersonville, many of whom were a ther. That all contracts heretofore made lawless. This incident shows his mettle ther, That all contracts heretofore made between the beneficiaries under this Act as a boy, and was prophetic of the unand pension attorneys and claim agents are swerving loyalty he has shown his comrades, and the untiring efforts he has made to advance their interests continuously

On July 1, 1902, the President signed introduction anywhere among his com-the bill repealing section 4716, R. S., U. S., rades. His membership in the organizaas to disloyalty in certain claims for pen- tion dates back to 1866, and he has been nion under the act of June 27, 1890, based at all times during the intervening 36 years sion under the act of June 27, 1890, based upon a subsequent enlistment or appoint the loyal and unfailing friend of the Order, the ground between my feet, and my arms ment in the military or naval service of the United States. The following is a service within his ability to perform for boy about 16 years old rode out from be copy of the law:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of of his comrades."

late war of the rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and formed "in the fire of battle," and to adsection 4716, Revised Statutes United States, is amended accordingly: Provided, with unfaltering courage and devotion, every interest pertaining to the bowever, That the foregoing shall not appear of the men who crushed the rebellion. He had a nearly new mind about him. He had a nearly new that we have the rebellion of the courage and devotion, every interest pertaining to the studying this boy, and soon made up my mind about him. He had a nearly new that we have the rebellion of the courage and devotion, every interest pertaining to the studying this boy, and soon made up my mind about him. He had a nearly new that we have the rebellion of the courage and devotion are the course of the men who crushed the rebellion of the course of the men however, That the foregoing shall not apply to those who served in the 1st, 2d, 3d, lion, their comfort, and the amelioration of suit of gray home-spun that was a neat

fined as prisoners of war under a stipula- magnificent and unexcelled service in their behalf by making him their Commander He rode a good-looking bay horse, with a tion that they were not to be pensionable behalf by making him their Commander under the laws of the United States, nor in-Chief, which office it is needless to say he will fill with ability, discretion, and

Headquarters at the National Capital, and the advantage to all concerned of having the Commander-in-Chief where he may be Was Paithful and Honorable Throughout.

The following is a copy of so much of dent, and other high officials of the Govern-In F., C., and L.,

Geo. H. Slaybaugh, Past Department Com-mander, Chairman; Israel W. Stone, Past Department Commander, Secre-Nathan Bickford, Past ment Commander; Thos. S. Hopkins, Past Department Commander; J. Tyler Powell, Representative, Committee. Address, 1412 Pa. Ave. N. W.

Roster of the 18th Conn.

A roster of the 18th Conn. has been compiled by Henry M. Durfey, of Norwich, Conn. Comrade Durfey has been Secretary of the Reunion Association of the regiment for many years, and has dethe United States during said war: Pro-vided, That such enlisted or appointed man served not less than six months under said served not less than six months under said of the 1,111 names on the muster rolls, and is now in actual correspondence with 499 survivors. The regiment will hold its 34th Annual Reunion at Wildwood Park, Dayville, Conn., Aug. 20.

Reunion of the 98th N. Y.

The 15th Annual Reunion of the 98th N. Y. was held at Newark, N. Y., June 18. Comrade A. C. Wells presided. Sixteen answered to their names at the roll call. The swered to their names at the roll call. The following officers were elected: Pres., R. Rowland, Alton; Ist V. P., Isaac Reynolds, Alton; 2d V. P., S. S. Short, Alton; 3d V. P., F. E. Peck, Marion; Chap., Geo. Milen, Rose; Sec. and Treas., Geo. Milen, Rose; Drum Major, D. J. Cox, Clifton Springs; Color Bearer, Peter Barr, Palmyra; Surg., J. Enright, East Mendon; Q. M., D. J. Cox, Clifton Springs; Historian, S. S. Short Alton. President on July 1, 1902, and became a ton Springs; Historian, S. S. Short, Alton.

Reunion of the 7th Mich. America in Congress assembled, That wh never satisfactory proof shall be furnished to the War Department that any officer or enlisted man who has been or shall be reafter be happenable discharged in the size of members and every company was represented.

Reunion of the 1st Minn.

The 1st Minn., a regiment whose history is inseparably linked with Gettysburg, met in Reunion at St. Paul, Minn., June 20 and 21, with a very large attendance, over 188 signing the rolls. The following offi-cers were elected: Pres., Samuel Bloomer, Stillwater; First V. P., Ehrhardt Moritz, White Bear; Second V. P., Adam Martz; Stillwater; Treas., Matt Marvin, Winona; Sec., R. A. Piumer, 213 East Lake street, Minneapolis.

The 11th Ind. Cav.

A GREAT FEATURE.

Two Hundred Veteran Fifers, Frummers and Buglers to Play in the Great Parade. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The musicians—drummers, fifers, and buglers of the Union army in the late civil warhave organized themselves into what styled "The National Association of Civil War Musicians." We are the musical auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic, being composed exclusively of Grand Army men who served as drummers, fifers, or buglers, and were dis-charged as such; and are, therefore, distinctively and emphatically the Grand

tial measure and stir the patriotic impulse as no other music can. These instruments played by any one please and charm the who cheered their weary spirits on the toilsome march and stirred their souls in camp and field, the old soldier though feeble and gray, feels anew the spirit of youth and battle. His step is he circles around in novful mickened: dance, and shouts aloud in gleeful enthu-

lassic music charms the multitude and stirs the people with its harmony and symphony; but the drum, fife, and bugle are distinctively the musical instruments of war, at least such was true throughout the greatest of modern wars. Cornet bands which went to the front with their regiments early in that conflict were soon discharged and sent away; but drum, fifeand bugle filled every camp and battle-line until the last gun was fired. "Yankee Doodle," "Marching Through Georgia," the "Girl I Left Behind Me," "Get Out of the Wilderness," "Rally Round the Flag," etc., never lost their charm and they are today sacredly enshrined in the reminiscent soul of every old blue-coat. We are coming, boys, to inspire your souls again. We are not ashamed of you, nor will you be ashamed of our music. We want to lead you once more. We naturally, patriotically, and from force of youthful habit, desire to take our place on the right of the line. We are the Grand Army Band, and ask no pay for

We shall be on hand early, from 100 to 200 strong, uniformed and full of en-thusiasm and old-time martial music Some of us will have the same musical instruments we carried through the war. We shall work hard all the week of En campment, making music everywhere; and on the day of the Grand Parade we expect and rightfully ask the honor to lead as in days of yore.—John R. Weathers, Treasurer, National Association of Civil War Musicians, Box 252, Station G. Washington, D. C.

our services, excepting the esteem of our

Who Was She?

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: All through the Winter and Spring after the battle of Fredericksburg we had a picket line extending across the country, begin-ning at the north fork of the Rappahan-

nock River and running about northeast.

That part of the line that we picketed was on the edge of some heavy our line being just inside of this timber and facing about east.

As a Grand Army man he requires no it, as far as I could see, the country was atroduction anywhere among his comresting on the top of the barrel, when a tween those pines right in my front.

his chin, although it was a warm after-The opportunity is now offered to his noon, and the collar of his cont was turned comrades to show their appreciation of his up, covering his neek behind, and a gray soft hat was pulled down over his

white blaze running down his face. he will fill with ability, discretion, and superior regard for the truest interests of the organization.

His election will also result in locating Headquarters at the National Capital, and you. We are obliged to be careful here.' This was only an excuse. I did not care how many arms he might have. I had at I needed, and could use them as quickly a he could, if necessary, but I wanted to ge close to him and try if I could not see the hair at the back of his head, but he had that coat collar pulled clear up until i

met his hat. The Corporal came out now, and on my telling him what we wanted, said, "I can't pass him in; hold him here until I bring out the Lieutenant," and going back, he sent out our Second Lieutenant, who began to question the boy, I at the same time falling back so as not to hear what was said.

At last the Lieutenant said, "I think we may let him in; he seems to be all right

"Wait a moment," said I, "Come here I want to speak to you." The Lieutenant came to me and I asked. Do you see nothing wrong about that boy.

"No, I don't; do you?" "Yes, sir; he is no boy at all; he is : woman, or she is, rather.'

"Do you think so?"
"I know it; go back now and take hole of those coat tails to see if he has a belt and pistol, then look at his face closely." The Lieutenant did so, then said: "I am sorry, but I'll have to send a guard along with you to Gen. Gregg; just here a moment," and the Lieutenant start ed after the guard.

"You might let me go on in, sir," th boy, or woman, if she was one, said. "Gen. Gregg knows me; it will be all right."
"I dare not let you go," I told her. "I

"I dare not let you go," I told her. "I would be tried and shot if I did. You must wait for that guard."

"Oh! I would rather go back again than do that," she said, with a quick jerk of her head that only a woman could give.

"Well, you won't go back; stop right where you are; I don't want to have to use force to keep you," I told her, raising the hammer of my gun again. the hammer of my gun again.

The Corporal and a file of the guard came out now and, taking charge of her

passed on in.

They took her to Gen. Gregg's head quarters and turned her over to a member of his staff, but could not learn anything more about her, either on the wa over or afterwards, nor could I, though tried to find out who she was afterwards; but I do not think she wanted to see Gen. Gregg any more than I did, she only want-ed to get inside of our lines.—John A. Brooks, Co. C. 8th P. R. V. C.

MUSTERED OUT.

DAISY.-At Fairfield, Ill., June 7, Christopher J DAISY.—At Fairfield, Ill., June 7, Christopher J. Daisy, Co. K, Ióis Ind.
HABRINGTON.—In Convis, Mich., John A. Harrington, 3d Mich., aged 56. He was born in Ballston, N. Y., and was the third of a family of six children, four of whom survive. At an early age Comnade Harrington settled in Michigan. After the war he spent several years mining and lumbering in California and Nevada, and in 1871 engaged in business in Cleveland, O. He had lived in Convis since 1879. He was a member of Clark Post, of Olivet. He leaves a widow, one daughter, and three sons. One son, A. H. Harrington, served in the 22d Mich., war with Spain. ion, A. H. Harrington, served in the and anoth, with Spain.
LAWVER.—At Rising City, Neb., C. R. Lawver, Co.
G. 49th Pa., aged 64. He leaves a widow and 11 chil dren.
SHAW.—At Greeneville, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1901. J. M.
Shaw, Co. A, 12th Tenn. Cav. He was born in Greene
County, Tenn., in 1844. He enlisted March 25, 1882,
and served until Oct. 7, 1863. He was a member of
Burnside Post, 8.

A NEW VERSION OF FIVE FORKS.

Gen. Thomas Munford, Confederate Cavalry Commander, Says that a Shad Dinner Lost the Battle.

Gen. Thomas Munford, C. S. A., who ommanded a division at the battle of Five Forks, and is an honorary member of the 57th Mass, Regimental Association, at Reunion of the regiment at Marlboro, Mass., June 21, gave a new version of the ton? battle of Five Forks. He said in part:

"The battle of Five Forks was the imnediate cause of the disintegration of the Confederacy. It was the mortal wound, and when the vital spark of our campfire went out, like our smoke our army van-

"It is not always a pleasant duty to bear witness to all we may have seen or known, but to hide the errors of the dead is not always a virtue, and when it involves injustice to the living or deal it becomes a Regarding the continued absence of

Gen. Pickett at the battle of Five Forks, Gen. T. L. Rossmore said that he found Gen. Pickett at Five Forks, and as the The corner hand with its elaborate and country was too heavily wooded for opera-tions of cavalry, he asked Gen. Pickett's permission to move back about a mile to the latter's rear on the other side of Hatcher's Run and remove saddles and

'I had,' he said, 'some excellent fresh

was all about us. Gen. Pickett then made an effort to join his command. He came riding back in a great hurry and called for troops and guides and rode off, but I think the troops were routed before we reached them? I the work of the control of the control of the called the control of the control of the called the control of the control of the called the ca

and could not be found.

"Courier after courier was sent to find and report to them, but could not locate them. Meanwhile I went to Gen. Ransom and appealed to him to let me have som and appealed to him to let me have

"Before I could get into line to obey

which greatly astonished his nearers because of the graphic picture he drew and his repeated suggestions of gross negligence upon the part of Gen. Pickett, made this declaration:

"The battle had been raging for hours,

THE BLUEJAY.

A Bird That Can't Be Patronized.

One may pet or patronize, according to one's nature, a chipping sparrow, blue-bird, or phoebe, but he is indeed well coated with self-esteem who does not feel sense of inferiority in the presence of a He is such a shrewd, independent, and aggressive creature that one is in-evitably led to the belief that he is more of a success as a bird than most men are as men. Conspicuous by voice and action during the Fall and Winter, when other birds are quietest, he becomes silent when other birds are most vocal. If he has a love-song, it is reserved for the ear of his mate. At this senson he even controls his fondness for owl-baiting, and with it his viturperative gifts. The robin, the catbird, and the thrasher seem eager to betray the location of their nest to every passer-by, but the blue jay gives no evi-dence of the site of his habitation by being seen in its vicinity.-The Century.

Chicago Girl-How high is the thermometer, anyway?"

Boston Girl—The thermometer is about five feet from the floor. But perhaps what you wish to know is the altitude of the mercury. It stands at 87 degrees."

Borem-I'm something of a mindrender. Miss Hittem—Indeed!

Borem-Yes: I can usually tell at a glance what a person thinks of me.

Miss Hittem-Wonderful! But don't you find it awfully embarrassing?

Weak Men "CALTHOS" Restores Failing Manhood.

department of our business is strictly confidential.
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Largest Importers of Standard CINCINNATI, 0.

A FRIEND WITH THE

COUNTERSIGN.

(Continued from first page.)

toward Gordonsville, and that Hampton's gone after him."
"Ain't Gary's Brigade under Hamp-

"I think not." "Well, he's got the Hampton Legion."
"Where is it?" "Right down the road. You must have en some of 'em.

"Yes, I gid; but they didn't see me, I hope. I didn't want to be stopped by is?" I asked. any cavalry. Are there no infantry troops about here?" "Not till you get most to Richmond,

and then they are the reserves—the old men and b.ys,"
"I haven't seen any infantry at all," Mr. Enroughty was very friendly, and

the woods, leading, he said, to the Charles City road. This path I took, and carefully made my way northward, pausing occasionally to rest, for I was in no great haste. It seemed to me now that there was no need to tire myself out by going far to the north and waiting with Lee's May. "I had,' he said, 'some excellent fresh shad from the Nottoway River, and I invited Gen. Pickett to go back and lunch with me. He promised to be with me in an hour.

"He and Fitz Lee came back to me. While we were at lunch Gen. Pickett said, 'Couriers have come from the officers in command of the pickets on the White Oak and report the advance of the enemy."

"Some time was spent over the lunch, during which no firing was heard, and we concluded the enemy was not in much of a hurry to find us at Five Forks.

"A courier sent to Five Forks came galloping back and reported that the caemy was all about us. Gen. Pickett then made an effort to join his command. He came which Mr. Euronephty had any known as heard, and we concluded the enemy was not in much of a hurry to find us at Five Forks.

"Chaptel City road running south from Bottoms Bridge through White Oak Swamp, for on one of these two roads Lee's infantry must move if it would reach Riddell's Shop. If I should go morth 12 or 15 miles, as Mr. Darby had called it, and reach the right of Lee's infantry, then I should have to come back 12 or 15 miles more. Besides, if I should go on up the Chickahominy toward Cold Harbor, a column of infantry might reach Riddell's Shop from the direction of Rich mond, without my knowing it. The path which Mr. Euronephty had any man to go a face I've seen before. Have you a brother?" them.'
"My Adjutant-General and my Inspector-General," said Gen. Munford, "were dispatched to Gen. Pickett and Gen. Fitz Lee and my divisions were ordered up, but Lee and my divisions were ordered up, but Gen. Pickett and Gen. Fitz Lee had in the meantime gone from their headquarters I could watch both. The weather was very hot, and the roads were dusty, and

esponsibility of changing, and most suppositively refused.

"In the meantime the question grew, where is Gen. Pickett, our commander? And there was none to answer.

"Precious hours were lost by the unexplained and mystifying absence of the commanding officers.

"Gen. Robert E. Lee held as a reserve "Gen. Robert E. Lee held as a reserve "and looked in every direction. I was really enjoyed the rest. The afternoon passed away and night came, and I remained in my position.

On the morning of the 13th I made my caveling the both of us will be all right."

"Our fellows did mighty well today," said Chappell. "Them Yanks drove our caveling the sharpshooters struck 'em, they had to git had moved in the sharpshooters struck 'em, they had to git had moved in the sharpshooters struck 'em, they had to git had moved in the sharpshooters struck 'em, they had to git had moved in the sharpshooters struck 'em, they had to git had been considered in the man named Fisher lived in a nouse. In the man named Fisher lived in a nouse. The sharpshooter in the man named Fisher lived in a nouse. In the man named Fisher lived in a nouse. The sharpshooter get back to your and then both of us will be all right."

"Our fellows did mighty well today," said Chappell. "Them Yanks drove our cavelry at their sweet will, but when the sharpshooters struck 'em, they had to git

our line being just inside of this limber and facing about east.

In front of this line was an open space, probably 50 yards wide, and beyond it ran a low ridge that had but few bushes on it.

An advance post was kept on top of the advance post was kept on top of the drawn at night, and this day I had this advance post. Beyond this ridge, still farther to the front, was an open space covered with long, dry grass, and beyond it, as far as I could see, the country was it, as far as I could see, the country was it, as far as I could see, the country was an open space covered with small bushes and second-growth pines, with openings between them. I was standing on post one afternoon about 3 o'clock, with my gun resting on the ground between my feet, and my arms

"Respice day the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That, the Additional Congress assembled in the advancement of its interests or those Target and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That, the Todelo Blade, Toledo, Ohio, a paging demand of the Control of the Sproyeed June 27, 1850, entitled An Act granting pensions to soldiers and sall-torough the country, and immediately before a proposed gen. Kansom was, Gen. State of the Act sproyeed June 27, 1850, entitled An Act granting pensions to soldiers and sall-torough the country, and immediately before a proposed gen. Kansom was, Gen. State of the Act sproyeed June 27, 1850, entitled An Act granting pensions to soldiers and sall-torough the country, and immediately and the country and immediately and the pressure of manutal labor, and providing former and skept. The third to the country and maked wildows, minor children of all deceased persons, and the widows, minor children of all deceased persons, and the widows, minor children of all deceased persons, and the widows, and mention of the Country and asked, "Can I go on through sir? Greg was a cavality General, and have and providing the country and asked, "Can I go on through sir? Greg was a cavality General, and have and providing the country and asked where Gen. Pickett with the afternoon the fitting of Canton was Gen. Statute of the advancement of its interests or those of Representatives of the United States of Representatives of the United States of Representatives of the United States of Representatives of the Act approved June 27, 1850, entitled An and the country, and act of the second to the finding of the country and state of the country and state of the presentation of the country and state of the country and state of the Cart and Gary's Fore. I has the south or southeast, but to the north of the Cart and Gary's Fore. I has the south or southeast, but to the north of the country and state of the country swamp diagonally, and reached the road "Before I could get into line to obey his order to file off to the right until my left rested on the road and then advance, the troops on my right gave out. Gen. Pickett, seeing it, said to me: "We can't stay here; get out the best way you can.""

Gen. Munford, when closing his address. Gen. Munford, when closing his address, which greatly astonished his hearers because of the graphic picture he drew and cause of the graphic picture he drew and suit. The noise of fighting had ceased.

> the Long Bridge road and reported to Col. Chapman, but I wanted to see first to such, and feel confident anyone can make o The battle was fought on the Confederate side without a commander."
>
> whether the column coming was infantry, so I began to go north again, keeping some two hundred work again, keeping and following after the slowly-retreat-ing groups of Confederate cavalry. I had gone perhaps a quarter of a mile when I saw, between me and the road, the flank saw, between me and the road, the flank of a line of skirmishers, and at once I knew that this was no dismounted cavalry. Just here the bushes were thick, Just here the bushes were thick, and I had no fear of being seen, unless, indeed, the skirmish line should suddenly be ordered to flank to the right, in which be ordered to flank to the right, in which case my situation would become perilous. Yet even then, I thought, if I should be seen, I should be taken for a straggler, and be ordered into the ranks, or else passed by as a thing of no interest. While I was thus thinking I became aware that there were a few other men off in the woods; they had passed around my position—some flankers thrown out to guind tion-some flankers thrown out to guard the right of the line which continued to advance south with great rapidity. I had not been near enough to see the faces of the men, but I had seen long rifles, and cartridge-boxes, and bayersacks, and blankets rolled around their shoulders and knew that these men were of Lee's infantry. I regretted greatly my previous lecision, and wished that I had gone outh and reported to Col. Chapman, for now it seemed impossible for me to reach him before this line should strike his force, which was no doubt in some degree disordered in consequence of the action in which it had been recently engaged. I had to act quickly. I rose and followed the skirmish line. A few yards farther south the woods were more open, and now saw the line distinctly, with its flankers closed up on its right-a compact line of skirmishers, five paces apart, advanc-ing before me and cutting me off from the troops. I ran on forward, for the skirm ishers were now at the double-quick. It was hoping that the line would swing to its left, in which case by going straight forward, I could pass it in safety. But the line swang to the right rather than to the left, and the cracking of rifles was heard, and the line kept on, and now I

distinctly saw Lieut, Brunson, whom I had seen on the evening of the 5th of May in command of a company of McGowan's sharpshooters, and I knew that just before me were old comrades, many 5 DAYS' TRIAL TREATMENT
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"CALTHOS" is the discovery of Post Light. should see me, and see me distinctly, no one would know that I was not a member of some other company than his. The battalion crossed the Long Bridge road perhaps half a mile east of Riddell's Shop; then I heard Lieut, Hasell order Co. At a loft wheal and I saw some of his "CALTHOS" is the discovery of Prof. Jules Laborde, famed in Paris as France's foremost specialist.
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supporting distance of the battalion.

It was past 5 o'clock. I saw a man before me drop his gun and fall. The line went on. I reached the wounded man and caused to look at him. It was Chappell

bent over him. "Are you much hurt, Chappell?" I "What! Is it you, Berwick? I didn't

"What! Is it you, Berwick? I didn't know you were in the battaflon."
"I'm not, and I didn't know you were in it," said I.

"You know I told you I was going to join it as soon as possible. No. I'm not burt very badly," said he. "I have got a shot in the leg that will lay me up a month or two possibly. I know I can't walk. Where did you come from?"
"Don't you know where the brigade Don't you know where the brigade

"Oh, yes; it is in the rear somewhere; but why are you not with it?"

I got him some water and offered to remain with him, but he said that he did

"But you might be left alone in the woods here," said I.

He consented to my helping him, and I lifted him to his feet. He put his left arm around my neck, and together we managed to hobble through the woods toward the rear, but very slowly. Mean-time, the battalien in front was still going forward, and we could hear the men cheering as they advanced.

"I've not seen you since the 12th of ay, Chappell."

a face I've seen before. Have you a brother?"

"Yes: two of 'em."

"Infantry or cavalry?" "Both in the cavalry; 9th S. C. One's Lieutenant." "Think I've seen him," said L

"You belong to the 15th, don't you?

"That's on the right of the brigade, I think. I don't know why you are not with your command." "To tell you the truth, Chappell," said I, "I was out foraging, and I'm going to divide with you."

Chappell's haversack was empty. I put into it the remainder of the supplies which Mr. Darby had intended for the Confederacy; Chappell made no objection; som and appealed to him to let me nave his artillery, but he said it was Gen. Pickett's formation, and he could not take the responsibility of changing, and my request was positively refused.

It was about 3 o'clock in the arternoon which in the put into it the remainder of the which Mr. Darby had intended for the midst of the wood I found a tall tree and was a man high and mighty enough to limbed it. I have since learned that a was a man high and mighty enough to have protested against such an act in his

his brigade commanders together and showed them a map, and gave directions to strengthen our position as best we could, and then he rode off with Gen. Fitz Lee down the road.

Was no doubt crossing at Jones's Bridge what of a pame. Indeed, one or two of two of two or two or

(To be continued.)

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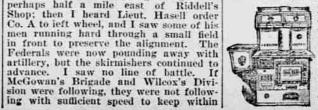
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